



MARCH, 1919.

L'UMILE PIANTA

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MISS L. GRAY, 3, St. David's Avenue, Bexhill, Sussex.

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MISS F. W. YOUNG, 102, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.

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MISS M. W. KITCHING, 18, Hastings Road, Ealing, W. 13.

MISS F. W. YOUNG, 102, Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

1898. Allen, E. C., c/o Mrs. Drage, Parcian, Criccieth, N. Wales (post).
1893. Culverhouse, M. C., Juniper Hill, Lower Kingswood, Surrey.
1906. Davis, M. E. (Mrs. Brittlebank), Yorton Lodge, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.
1908. Evans, D. F., Telegraph Cottage, Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill (home).
1918. Fairclough, N. M., c/o Mrs. Sawyer, 14, Farquhar Road, Edgbaston (post).
1902. Fraser, C. (Mrs. Kenneth Muirson), c/o The Bank of New Zealand, George Street, Sydney, Australia.
1903. Goode, B. M., Halesowen, Burgess Hill, Sussex (home).
1902. Heath, C. N., 440, Floddenhurst Road, Bournemouth (post).
1918. Humphreys, S. A., Ramsdale Park, Arnold, Notts (post).
1909. Parsons, M. M., The Meadows, Wilmslow, Cheshire (sole).
1915. Purves, G. M., Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B. (post).
1900. Saunders, E. M., S. Stephen's Hospital, S.P.G., Delhi, India.
1898. Stubbs, H. M., at The Pines, Attleborough, Norfolk (post).
1907. Thorpe, O. (Mrs. Cooper), Hillside Cottage, Barming, near Maidstone.
1910. Viney, D. (Mrs. Melville Channing-Pearce), Political Service, Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
1903. White, I. (Mrs. Ernest Ingram), The Bungalow, Sutton Ence, Pulborough, Sussex.

BIRTH.

DEERING (née M. Deck).—On February 4th, 1919, at Braeside, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, N.B., the wife of Lucius H. Deering, of a daughter (Margaret Elizabeth).

MARRIAGES.

- VINEY—CHANING-PEARCE.—On December 31st, 1918, at Bombay, Doris Viney to Captain Melville Channing-Pearce (4th Batt. Dorsets).
- STEVENS—EVANS.—On October 14th, 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Balcarres, W. Canada, Ethel Mary, daughter of Alfred Henry Stevens, Farnham, Surrey, to Frederick A. S. Evans, eldest surviving son of the late John Evans, of Ballyrichard and Dungar Park, King's Co., Ireland.
- FRASER—MUIRSON.—On December 20th, 1918, at St. John's Church, Malone, Belfast, by the Rector (the Rev. Richard Seaver, B.D.), Kris Fraser to Kenneth Muirson, of the Australian Army.

NOTICES.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome all the Students of 1918 into the Association. All our thoughts are now directed towards the Conference which is to be held in Ambleside in April, tickets for which (2s. 6d.) can be obtained either from Miss Gray, 3, St. David's Avenue, Bexhill, or from Scale How. Many treats are in store for us at Scale How, as will be seen from Miss Mason's kind letter. Will all Students remember to *reply* to this warm invitation, as catering for a number is so difficult nowadays. We are greatly indebted to Miss Cholmondely (the Senior Monitress) for the trouble she has taken to secure for us such a valuable list of rooms, which may be had at the Conference, and would like to offer her our grateful thanks.

Will Students bring either their own "Books of Centuries" or samples of those of their pupils to the Conference, so that those who do not know about the "Books of Centuries" may see them.

Subscriptions for 1919 are now due. All Students are asked to make a special effort to clear off their debts before the Conference. Will our readers kindly bear in mind that those Students who are at non-resident posts prefer that letters should be sent to their "rooms" and *not* to their post address.

The Conference number of L'UMILE PIANTA will be published as soon after June 15th as possible. All communications should reach the Editor (Ainderby Manor, Northallerton) before May 15th. Will Students please understand if the Magazine is late, that there is considerable difficulty in getting together all the necessary papers, and it is therefore not easy to be punctual.

In the last letter from the Present Students, the drawing-room evenings should read "Hawkshead" by Miss Allen and "Charles Kingsley" by Miss Humphreys.

There will be a Students' Meeting at 27, Craven Road, on Saturday, June 7th, at 3.30. Doubtless Students who were unable to attend the Conference will then be able to hear all the news from those who were there.

REPORT OF THE S.E.C. MEETING, HELD ON FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919.

There were eight members present at the Committee meeting, and Mrs. Hughes Jones was in the chair. Everybody worked very hard for three hours, and by the end of the time the Conference programme had taken shape, and it was left for the Secretary to write to various Students who had been nominated as chairmen or for some other work. By the time the March Magazine is ready for distribution we hope that the final programme will be printed ready to be sent round with the Magazine. There is no need to say much about the programme, but we have arranged it so that the papers and discussions for ex-Students come at the beginning of the time, as we want the Present Students to join us in all our meetings after Friday. We hope to leave the latter half of Saturday morning free, though it may be found necessary to put something in, but we will do our best. As regards Monday, we have not made any definite picnic programme as we did last Conference, but we hope that everyone will aim to be at one spot (Moss Grove was suggested) at a certain time for tea; some will, of course, choose to cover a lot of ground before arriving at the rendezvous—others may prefer to take things more quietly and reach there by easy stages—but we hope to have a large party for tea. Details of time, place and cost will be made known after we reach Ambleside. The various "walks" are an innovation and will, we are sure, prove a popular one. The rest of the programme will, I think, speak for itself.

LILIAN GRAY.

THE PEACE MEMORIAL.

The following is the list of all the suggestions received up to date (February 4th) for the Peace Memorial. Will all Students kindly send in their vote on a postcard to Miss Kitching, 18, Hastings Road, Ealing, W. 13, *before Easter*, so that she may be able to report to the Conference when the discussion on the Memorial takes place on Friday evening, April 25th.

The suggestions are:—

1. A new Practising School.
2. A Library to be built on to Scale How.
3. A Common Room for Students to be built on to Scale How.
4. A Chapel (felt to be too costly).
5. A Bursary.
6. A child to be partly kept at some P.U. School.
7. A fund for providing books for needy Elementary Schools.
8. A Swimming Bath.

BALANCE SHEET, 1918.

1918	Received	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1917	11	16	11
193 Subscriptions at 3/6	33	15	6
1 Subscription at 21/-	1	1	0
15 P.U.S. Badges at 3d.		3	9
2 Magazines at 6d.		1	0
19 Association Badges at 4/6	4	5	6
		£51	3	8

1918	Paid Away	£	s.	d.
Jan. Printing Letters	15	6	
To Miss Young	1	8	0
Stationery and Postage	11	3	
To Apl. General Expenses	1	6	2
G.C.P. for January Magazine	8	12	6
May G.C.P. for March Magazine	9	0	0
June G.C.P. for June Magazine	6	5	6
To Sept. General Expenses	16	6	
Telegram	1	0	
Printing Notices	10	0	
Oct. 250 Hymn Sheets	5	0	
To Miss Gray (fare to town)	15	0	
Dec. To Miss Young	2	0	0
To Miss Smith	1	2	0
Stamps and Stationery	15	6	
G.C.P. for November Magazine	7	10	0
		41	13	11

Balance in hand ... 9 9 9

£51 3 8

LILIAN GRAY, Hon. Treasurer.

LETTERS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

We are all very happy in the thought of your Conference. It will give us all very great pleasure to see you, and me perhaps especial pleasure in hearing everyone's views and in knitting up the old ties which always remain firm.

I must not take up too much space, so must begin by accepting with great pleasure the invitation to your "At Home" at St. George's on Saturday, April 26th. On that same evening, too, I hope to meet you here at Scale How, when everybody will talk to everybody and snatch a stand-up supper. I think, too, I have been asked for a little paper, which Miss Parish will (I think) read to you.

On Sunday you will, I hope, come to us to lunch at one, and perhaps you will like to prowl about and make acquaintance with the present people and have tea till 4.15, when, I understand, you would like to come in for what are quite irreverently (!) called "meds."

Then there are to be various other functions—criticisms, lessons, discussions, etc.—at which you wish the Present Students to be present, not to speak of a fancy dress dance, for which our kind Miss Crawshaw will have pleasure in providing a supper for us, both then, and also on Tuesday night after the Seniors' entertainment. Your programme has been lent to Miss Cholmondeley, our Senior Monitress, so I am not sure if I have recollected everything, but we shall gladly fall in with whatever the dear "Bairns" have arranged.

It seems to me that you have a very inviting programme, and I think your Conference will be a great delight and stimulus to us all. I say nothing about your noble list of proposals for a War Memorial as I should not like to hamper your discussion by hinting at any preference.—Always your loving friend,

CHARLOTTE M. MASON.

Saturday, 26th.—"At Home," 8.10 p.m.

Sunday, 27th.—Lunch at 1; Tea at 3.45; Meditations, 4.15.

Monday, 28.—Fancy Dress Dance (8—10 p.m.) and Supper.

Tuesday, 29th.—Seniors' Entertainment (8—10 p.m.) and Supper.

(R.S.V.P. to Miss E. Kitching either for "all invitations"—if not all, please specify, that we may know how many to expect).

Scale How, Ambleside,
February 9th.

DEAR EX-STUDENTS,

The New Year has brought us delightful anticipations of the coming Conference, and both Seniors and Juniors feel that they are most fortunate people; they are glad that so great an event is taking place during their time at Scale How. The New Year

has brought us ten new Juniors which, added to the four Pro-Students of last term, brings the number up to fourteen. They gave us a very pleasant drawing-room evening a fortnight after their arrival. A 'cello has come to take up residence at the college, the first one for many years. As another Junior plays the violin we have great hopes of some good music this year. There are also some newcomers at Fairfield, five in all.

On our return to College we were greeted by a pleasant smell of fresh paint, and we found our new bedrooms resplendent with colour-washed walls of a cool green tint. Former inhabitants of "Carrots" will think with mixed feelings of the suppression of those decorative vegetables by which the bedroom was individualized (a Student during the influenza epidemic counted 300 carrots on one wall alone and then gave it up!). In St. George's the classroom and the passages suspended light fixtures promise us electric light in the near future.

Juniors and Seniors alike are learning Greek this year. Twice a week Mr. Lewis comes and gives us an hour's lecture in English followed by an hour of Greek. These are some of our most enjoyable evenings. The figures in the picture over the classroom fire seem to listen benignly to our stumbling efforts in reading the Green version of St. John's Gospel.

On February 7th the School, staff and Students all assembled in the classroom to hear Canon Rawnsley's account of his personal recollections of Ruskin. He gave us a very living picture of Ruskin as he knew him at College and in this district, a description which has given significance to the celebration of the Ruskin centenary.

We all look forward to April.—Yours sincerely,

THE PRESENT STUDENTS.

FAMILY LIFE—AFTER THE WAR.

After the War—the phrase is on everyone's lips, but what is its real signification?

To most of us, it means, primarily, the ending of this terrible nightmare of waste and bloodshed, and beyond that, a limitless horizon, the dawn of a new era still shrouded in the mystery of the unknown. Only of one thing are we quite certain, life cannot—*must* not be the same as it was before, but a fuller, freer, nobler thing, to be *lived* by the many, not by a select few.

We hear a great deal nowadays of brain-workers and hand-workers. The classification may be useful, but let us not forget that fulness of life is attained by the wise exercise of *all* our functions, and the manual worker has just as much need to use and enjoy his brain as the brain-worker his manual capacities. In either case, the *change* of function is each one's recreation and refreshment, and adds to his joy and usefulness in living.

Now, it is quite unnecessary, at a meeting such as this, to insist on the value of Family Life. We believe it to be the very

keystone of the national character, and through the family the genius of the race expresses itself.

How then are we to bring these ideas of a fuller life to fruition in our family life after the war? What is going to be the effect of the war on home life?

At first sight, the forces would seem to be all on the side of disintegration. The inevitable result of the loss of so many lives has been to break up a great number of homes, and beyond this, the demand for war-workers has had the effect—for good or evil—of drawing a great number of women away from their homes to do some specialised work, frequently to the detriment of the home life. Let me not be thought to disparage the splendid work done by so many thousands of women at great personal sacrifice, but here I am only concerned with one aspect—the effect on home-life.

Now that the war has proved, once and for all, the right of woman to work out her own destiny, free and unfettered, let us beware lest, having come into an heritage, we fail to live worthily of our high calling. If life, in the new era that is dawning, is to be made worthy of the glorious, though to us so appalling, sacrifice of so many noble lives, we must strive and work to make real *homes* possible for all. This brings us into contact with some very big problems, which I can only mention to-day as subjects for discussion: housing, hours of work, recreation, wages, and chiefest of all, education. Unless men are taught how—and given the means—to live, what can they do but exist?

We have been for some time vaguely and uneasily conscious of what we call "Labour Unrest," but it has needed the Great Awakening of this terrible war to make us realize that perhaps it is largely due to the neglect and indifference of the wealthier classes that there are now large sections of the community who look upon the employers of labour as the hereditary and necessary enemies of the employée. Nothing could be more destructive of national well-being than this attitude.

Labour, at the moment, being in the ascendent, is showing itself, in many cases, as exacting and self-seeking as did the capitalists in the past, but surely we can all strive for a more human understanding of each other's aims and aspirations, for a more truly Christian interpretation of our duty to our neighbour?

Now of three forces militating against home-life, I have mentioned two—the inevitable breaking-up of homes through destruction of life, and the demand for war-workers—the third concerns only the wealthier classes, and that is the domestic aspect of the Labour difficulty. At the moment this is very acute, and as a result, many people have given up their homes. Now this is wholly deplorable, but we may hope that it is but a temporary tiding over of a transition stage, and that when the law of supply and demand is once again more evenly balanced we may have learnt several very wholesome and perhaps very necessary lessons, viz., to rely more on ourselves, and to have a more

human and unselfish understanding of the needs of those on whom we were apt to rely too largely for our own comfort and well-being.

Can we not see to it that their lives shall have purer and wholesomer joys, and higher interests? True, someone may answer, but they do not *want* those interests. And herein lies the fault of our national education, so called—but thereby hangs a very long tale. The great hope of a future happier relationship between employers and employed seems to me to be in the methods of education that Miss Mason is now introducing into our elementary schools, which will give, in the fellowship of books, the bond of a common interest, and surely manual work will then be found to be a noble thing, worth doing well?

In the immediate future after the war, I look for a wise woman to arise, a practical Christian, who shall guide us into the more excellent way, by showing us how to deal wisely and kindly with—and to educate—those who will return after many experiences, to take up domestic work again, but with many very different ideas from those with which they went forth.

The second of the three forces I have mentioned is the glamour and excitement of war-work. Let us be quite candid. There is something about war-work recognized as such, which is wanting in the, at present, very arduous and trying duties of keeping one's family in health and comparative cheerfulness, and providing the thrice-a-weekly beef (or mutton with luck!) in a palatable form. Of course, there is no doubt that there is much that is broadening and enlightening in the experiences gained by this going forth into the world of work, and into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, but when the need which brought forth those conditions is past, how will the workers return to the then more important work of home-building? Will they be content to settle down to the quiet and purposeful life of bearing, cherishing, and educating a new and better race of men and women, wider in outlook and sympathy, more filled with that spirit of the Divine Master who said, "I am among you as He that serveth." Surely here is work for every woman in England in whatever lines her lot may be cast.

Oh! that we might realize that vision of the future so beautifully portrayed by a "Student in Arms" wherein, speaking of the women of England, he says:—"If at this hour of crisis they too have seen a wider vision of national unity, and learnt a more catholic charity, the future is indeed radiant with hope."

E. HUGHES-JONES.

A PERSIAN POET (*continued*).

There is nothing of the Pharisee about Sadi. His simplicity and truthfulness, his hatred of hypocrisy run through all his writings. He tells a story in his delightful way at his own

expense, how, as a child he used to be very devout and in the habit of keeping long vigils.

One night he sat up with his father and did not close his eyes all night long. He held the precious Koran in his lap while the people around him slept. "Not one of these lifts up his head to pray; they are so profoundly asleep that you would say they were dead," he said to his father. His father replied, "Life of my father! it were better if thou, too, wert asleep rather than thou shouldst be backbiting other people."

Sadi shows his contempt for riches constantly in his writings. Great men were always ready to heap wealth on "this nightingale of a hundred songs," but Sadi loved the roving life of a dervish better than anything money could buy. The freedom from form, and his insistence on an honest life strike one as being remarkable in the writings of an Eastern poet of his time and race:

"Oh what avail is frock or rosary,
Or clouted garment? Keep thyself
From evil deed; it will not need for thee
To wear the cap of felt; a dervish be
In heart and wear the cap of Tartary."

Sadi's love of a jest and quick wit have done much to endear him to his countrymen. The following is a story he tells in the *Advantages of Taciturnity*, which is in the *Gulistan*. A man with a very hard voice was reading the Koran in a very loud tone. A sage passed by and asked, "What is thy monthly stipend?" He replied, "Nothing." "Wherefore, then," asked the sage, "dost thou give thyself this trouble?" He replied, "I read for the sake of God." "Then," said the sage, "for God's sake don't."

Sadi was always an optimist. His was the broadmindedness of the man who has seen the world, and who is content to take what comes cheerfully:

"Sit not sad because that time a fitful aspect weareth;
Patience is most bitter, yet most sweet the fruit it beareth."

The joy of life is never wholly absent. Sadi was in love with life, with his own beautiful city, its gardens and its summer houses. He lets himself enjoy the beauty of these things, content to take each moment as it comes:

"To-morrow is not; yesterday is spent;
To-day, O, Sadi, take thy heart's content."

In spite of these outbursts of enthusiasm, there is always the more serious note. I must just add one more quotation, which I think is the most beautiful of all:

"Much good awaits us in this world to do,
And while we can let's do it, I and you.
On life's long path there must be thorns indeed:
Let's scatter roses for the feet that bleed.
So shall the needy bless the helpless name
Who knows how soon he may require the same?"

MARION KING.

MOTHERS IN COUNCIL.

I have been wondering if we mothers and wives who have at different periods been Students at Scale How, have not certain problems in common which it is very necessary to consider, and which so often, in the busy life of a housewife, we are apt to overlook. For the sake of ourselves, of our husbands and of our children, and consequently of the spiritual welfare of future citizens, we ought to take the problem that I want to consider very seriously. The reason why I put ourselves in the first place is that we mothers alone are responsible for the solution of the problem.

It is impossible to put this problem in one sentence before you, but I will try in the course of what I am going to say to make clear what I mean. When we were at Scale How, it was the entire welfare of the child which was put before us; also we were, except during physical recreation, nearly always engaged in mental activities. There were no worries of any practical kind; I may probably say this of all of us. It was easy for us to have ideals, to plan how we should do this or not do that when we were married, even while we were in our posts. Every now and then, though, the dread of housekeeping came over us, and a real dread it was for many. War made things more difficult still and now we find ourselves worrying about how to find proper food for husband and children, how to procure a reliable servant or nursemaid, how to make ends meet and many more trials. How are we, amidst all these worries, going to live up to our former ideals, to continue our mental education, to be companions to our husbands, friends and teachers to our children? This is the problem, and I wish that we could help one another to solve it.

We all know mothers who used to possess some particular talent, but who have entirely ceased to use it, and the loss of it to them means an ever so much greater loss to their children. Think of the joys of a child singing, drawing, painting, modelling, dancing or reciting with his own mother? No, mother has given it up for years and has forgotten how to do it. Now she is always "busy," either in the kitchen or sewing, or writing, or fussing round. She has no time for these things any longer. This ought not to be so, not only for the present sake of the children, but for their and their mother's sake in the future. The mother who has failed to be a friend to her child will not be able to be a friend to her grown-up son or daughter: she will have lost the power of sharing her son's enthusiasm for poetry or music or her daughter's taste for art or politics. Is it a wonder that there are no more than the natural ties of filial affection and of blood to unite mother and child? Mother, when she has more leisure than in the days when the children are small, will perhaps sorrow that her children do not confide

their troubles and their aspirations to her. Is it a wonder that the growing child takes no interest in his school work; that he has no hobbies; that he does not trouble to practise his music; that he gets bored at home; that he does not know what he will become when he is older? Unless father has done it, the child has never been inspired to any knowledge or way of life or profession.

And so our children, instead of becoming the mentally alive, enthusiastic men and women of whom the world is in such dire need, will be just the ordinary dutiful, conscientious workers of whom we know so many.

It is hardly fit under the heading of Mothers in Council to speak of our obligations towards our husbands, but I am sure that for many of us it is very necessary to reflect upon this problem, which is very near akin to our first and on which our children's happiness and outlook on married life very largely will depend, if we look at it in the same light as we do at the problem concerning our children.

J. A. CORDER (van der Mersch).

THE BUCKHURST HILL CONFERENCE.

There are always two aspects of every Conference—the social and the educational, and in accounts thereof the social is apt to predominate.

We may simply say that nothing could have exceeded the kind care and thought of our hostess or the thoroughly happy atmosphere which she was able to create for us.

On the educational side it was a great opportunity for an exchange of actual experience.

The first evening's discussion on the use of century books was obviously helpful to those to whom they were new, and emphasized what an enormous help they are to the children to do independent historical work, and attain a sense of proportion and place in world events. We were shown packets of historical pictures, but these were of very varying value—however, they would be of use to children who wanted to specialize on, say, ships, costume, furniture or some other detail which struck their fancy. The debate on Nature Study and Walks was disappointing, nothing very fresh coming to the fore.

The Sunday afternoon open meeting on Scripture Teaching was opened by a paper from Miss Wix, and the subsequent discussion emphasized the familiar points to Students of using the actual Bible passages, narration and as little explanation as possible.

On Monday morning we came to grips with our actual difficulties in school working, Mrs. Hickson starting the discussion

with a very useful paper intended to stimulate question and answer. She ended by formulating five points on which the authorities might be consulted as to whether modifications were possible, and the Conference decided almost unanimously to ask for the following for reasons fully brought out in the debate—mostly practical school difficulties of time and space and the future careers of the children and not “speculative educational heresies.” Indeed any alterations that were asked for were practical details and not any fundamental difference of theory.

Firstly, it was suggested that the same historical period be taken in the same term throughout school to prevent missing, overlapping, and to allow of classes being taken together in cases of necessity, but with a differently graded examination at the end of the term.

Secondly, it was suggested that the use of the same Latin grammars as are customary in boys' preparatory schools would be a great help in preparing boys for school life, as they would be more readily approximated to the outside standard.

Miss Mason's paper in the afternoon was a great delight to all of us, especially the warnings conveyed by “Joan and Peter” to educationists. The whole question of leaving certificates and Government recognition came up after the reading of the letter which appears in this month's *Parent's Review*. It is obvious to all, save those who teach privately children who need to be, or are, specially sheltered, that in the reconstructed world some proof of efficiency and attainment will be required, and the Parents' Union, which gives the wide culture and the humanities should have its special place in the educational world *recognized* for the sake of the children's worldly interests. It is to be hoped that we shall hear more of this question, as so very much depends upon it and the times are so critical. The evening's talk of the examinations was again a conference of experts over working details. The following points chiefly recur in the memory:—that it would be most helpful in schools to receive many copies of the papers printed on galley strips, so that they could be cut up and handed to the children as required; that alternative questions would prevent a good deal of disappointment and discouragement among the children who for any reason had been unable to complete the term's work—and the consensus of opinion certainly seemed to be that on the outside sheet enumerating the subjects it should also be stated whether or no the term's work *had* been completed, as local school circumstances often render this difficult.

All the Students who were present felt that their hopes of a record Easter Conference at Ambleside were vastly increased by having so many interesting points raised to talk over and think over in the interval.

We shall meet again, let us hope, all the more vigorous and united for the opportunity so kindly given of meeting our fellow-workers and considering with them in close detail our common work, service and aims.

R.I.B.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Will all Students who expect to reach Windermere by the 5 o'clock train on April 23rd send me a postcard, so that I may make arrangements to have conveyances to meet us there; otherwise we may find ourselves rather stranded.

LILIAN GRAY.
3, St. David's Avenue,
Bexhill

VOTING PAPERS.

The Voting Papers will be enclosed in the March PLANT, and will each Student make a point of recording her vote and of posting the paper to the Senior Monitress (the address will be found printed on the outside of the sheet) after April 24th and not later than April 27th so that the new Committee may be announced at the Association meeting on April 29th. There is one vote for each of the three ex-officio members, and seven for the rest of the Committee; there is a wide choice this election and the names are arranged in the order of "years": will Students distribute their votes so as to get as representative Committee as possible.

ACCOMMODATION LIST.

MISS MARTIN Kelswick House	Accommodation uncertain	Bedroom, 10s. Sitting- room, £1. Cannot tell price of Board. No fire.
MISS COWARD Kelswick Villas	7 beds; 3 sitting- rooms	15s. double room; 10s. single room; £1 sitting room. No Board.
MRS. T. LUPTON Park Range	10 beds	5s. a day Board (less if big party). 35s. bed and sitting-room for three people.
MRS. STOBART Gale Terr., Ambleside	1 sitting-room 2 bedrooms	35s. for 3 rooms. No Board.
MISS BUFFAT	3 beds 1 sitting-room	Does not know price. Board.
MISS BLAYCOCK Fairview, Chapel Hill	2 bedrooms 1 sitting-room	30s. for 3 rooms without board. Board if neces- sary.

ACCOMMODATION LIST—continued.

MRS. HALHEAD Plane Tree House	8 or 10, if share beds 2 sitting-rooms	10s. bedroom; £1 sitting- room. No Board.
MRS. LUPTON Compston Road	6 bedrooms, 10 beds 3 sitting-rooms	10s. 6d. each bedroom; 15s. each sitting-room. No Board.
MRS. WILKINSON Woodleigh, Compston Road	2 bedrooms, 3 beds 1 sitting-room	30s. for 3 rooms. No Board.
MRS. AIREY Oak Lea, Compston Road	1 bedroom, 2 beds 1 sitting-room	25s. the week. No Board.
MRS. SHARP Thirlmere Cottage, Compston Road	3 bedrooms, 4 beds 1 sitting-room	10s. per room. No Board.
MISS CLAPHAM Compston Road	2 bedrooms, 4 beds 1 sitting-room	£2 2s. for the lot. No Board.
MRS. DODD and MISS KITCHING, Brantfell, Kelswick Road	6 beds 1 sitting-room	10s. each person. No Board.
MRS. BLEZARD Fairfield House	6 beds 1 sitting-room	2s. 6d. per day, or 5s. per day if boarded.
MRS. HARDAIRE Woodroyd, Millan's Park	2 beds (4 people) 1 sitting-room	17s. 6s. each.
MRS. THOMAS Westwell, Millan's Park	3 beds (6 people) 1 sitting-room	45s.
FORSYTH Lynwood, Millan's Park	2 beds (4 people) 1 sitting-room	35s.
MRS. JACKSON 1, Millan's Terrace	3 beds (6 people)	£2, or 1s. 6d. per night.
MRS. MACKERETH Devonshire House Kelswick Road	6 bedrooms (3 single beds, 4 double) 2 sitting-rooms	Price uncertain. No Board. (would cater)
MISSSES CARRADUS and JACKSON Ryddale House, Kelswick Road	1 single room 2 double rooms 1 sitting-room	10s. 6d. 15s. each. £1. No Board.
MRS. GIBSON Kelswick House	15 beds	£2 each student (Board).

ACCOMMODATION LIST—*continued.*

MRS. HEWERTSON Millan's Park	3 bedrooms (double beds), 1 sit.-room	£2 5s. <i>Can Board.</i>
MRS. R. WHETTAM Millan's Park	1 bedroom (double bed), 1 sit.-room	29s. <i>No Board.</i>
MRS. T. BARWICK Wonningworth, Millan's Park	2 bedrooms (double beds), 1 sit.-room	35s. <i>No Board.</i>
MRS. J. MOFFATT Millan's Park	3 bedrooms (double beds), 2 sit.-rooms	£3 3s. <i>No Board.</i>
MRS. WILKINSON	3 bedrooms (double beds), 1 sit.-room	2s. per night. <i>No Board.</i>
MRS. C. H. CREIGHTON	2 bedrooms 1 sitting-room	30s. <i>No Board.</i>
MRS. T. BENSON Fern Mount, Millan's Park	2 bedrooms (double beds) 1 sitting-room	5s. per day. 6s. 6d. per day (<i>with board</i>).
MISS FISHER Cherry Tree Cottage	Dining-room, sit- ting-room, 5 bed- rooms	6s. per day (<i>with board</i>).